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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/843,261	04/26/2001	Terry Rayburn	1284a	9763

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EXAMINER

RAMPURIA, SHARAD K

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2683

3

DATE MAILED: 01/02/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/843,261

Applicant(s)

RAYBURN, TERRY

Examiner

Sharad K. Rampuria

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2 . 6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Chern et al., Lincke.

Applicant is advised that should claim 1 be found allowable, claim 2 will be objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate thereof. When two claims in an application are duplicates or else are so close in content that they both cover the same thing, despite a slight difference in wording, it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim. See MPEP § 706.03(k).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4 & 6-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cox et al. in view of Lau et al.

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1. Regarding Claim 1, Cox disclosed a method of responding to a route planning service request initiated from a mobile station, the mobile station being located at a mobile station position, the route-planning service request defining an identifying-parameter (abstract), the method comprising, in combination:

identifying the mobile station position based on the identifying-parameter; (pg.3; 0036)

obtaining a route plan for travel from the mobile station position to the destination position; and

conveying the route plan for receipt by a person. (pg.3; 0028)

Cox fails to disclosed identifying a destination position corresponding to the destination telephone number. However, Lau teaches in an analogous art, that receiving a destination telephone number; identifying a destination position corresponding to the destination telephone number (pg.2; 0020). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include identifying a destination position corresponding to the destination telephone number in order to provide a wireless system for locating desired destination.

2. Regarding Claim 2, Cox disclosed a method of responding to a route planning service request initiated from a mobile station, the mobile station being located at a mobile station position, the route-planning service request defining an identifying-parameter (abstract), the method comprising, in combination:

identifying the mobile station position based on the identifying-parameter; (pg.3; 0036)

generating a route plan for travel from the mobile station position to the destination position; and

conveying the route plan for receipt by a person. (pg.3; 0028)

Cox fails to disclosed identifying a destination position corresponding to the destination telephone number. However, Lau teaches in an analogous art, that receiving a destination telephone number; identifying a destination position corresponding to the destination telephone number (pg.2; 0020). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include identifying a destination position corresponding to the destination telephone number in order to provide a wireless system for locating desired destination.

3. Regarding Claim 3, Cox disclosed a method as claimed in claim 2, wherein the mobile station comprises a device selected from the group consisting of a wireless telephone, a personal digital assistant, a pager, and a personal computer. (pg.3; 0029)

4. Regarding Claim 4, Cox disclosed a method as claimed in claim 2, wherein the identifying-parameter comprises a code uniquely identifying the mobile station. (pg.3; 0036)

6. Regarding Claim 6, Cox disclosed a method as claimed in claim 2, wherein the identifying-parameter comprises a code uniquely identifying the route planning service request. (pg.3; 0036)

7. Regarding Claim 7, Cox disclosed a method as claimed in claim 2, wherein the identifying-parameter comprises a code identifying a communication session in which the mobile station requests the route plan. (pg.3; 0036)

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8. Regarding Claim 8, Cox disclosed A method as claimed in claim 2, wherein identifying the mobile station position based on the identifying-parameter comprises (i) a mobile positioning system determining the position of the mobile station, and (ii) a machine querying the mobile positioning system by a query keyed to the identifying-parameter so as to obtain the mobile station position determined by the mobile positioning system. (pg.3; 0025)

9. Regarding Claim 9, Cox disclosed all the particulars of the claim except the destination telephone number. However, Lau teaches in an analogous art, that a method as claimed in claim 2, wherein receiving a destination telephone number comprises receiving the destination telephone number from the person via the mobile station. (pg.2; 0020). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include the destination telephone number in order to provide a wireless system for locating desired destination.

10. Regarding Claim 10, Cox disclosed a method as claimed in claim 2, wherein receiving a destination telephone number comprises (i) a machine engaging in a dialog with the person via a communications link with the mobile station and (ii) the machine receiving the destination telephone number from the person through the dialog. (pg.3; 0026)

11. Regarding Claim 11, Cox disclosed a method as claimed in claim 10, wherein the dialog comprises a data session. (pg.3; 0027 and 0033)

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12. Regarding Claim 12, Cox disclosed a method as claimed in claim 11, wherein engaging in the dialog comprises the mobile station displaying a data form in which the person enters the destination telephone number, and the mobile station conveying the entered destination telephone number to the machine. (pg.4; 0041 and 0043)

13. Regarding Claim 13, Cox disclosed a method as claimed in claim 11, wherein conveying the route plan for receipt by a person comprises conveying the route plan to the person via the data session. (pg.4; 0041 and 0043)

14. Regarding Claim 14, Cox disclosed a method as claimed in claim 10, wherein the dialog comprises a voice session. (pg.3; 0026)

15. Regarding Claim 15, Cox disclosed a method as claimed in claim 14, wherein engaging in the dialog comprises a machine verbally asking the person for the destination telephone number and the person responsively providing the destination telephone number to the machine by a voice-band message. (pg.3; 0026)

16. Regarding Claim 16, Cox disclosed a method as claimed in claim 14, wherein conveying the route plan for receipt by a person comprises conveying the route plan to the person via the data session. (pg.4; 0041)

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17. Regarding Claim 17, Cox disclosed a method as claimed in claim 2, wherein identifying a destination position corresponding to the destination telephone number comprises a machine querying a location system for the destination position by a query keyed to the destination telephone number. (pg.4; 0041)

18. Regarding Claim 18, Cox disclosed all the particulars of the claim except the destination telephone number. However, Lau teaches in an analogous art, that a method as claimed in claim 17, wherein the destination telephone number is a telephone number of a second mobile station, and the location system comprises a mobile positioning system, whereby the mobile positioning may responsively determine a location of the second mobile station and return the location to the machine as the destination position. (pg.2; 0020). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include the destination telephone number in order to provide a wireless system for locating desired destination.

19. Regarding Claim 19, Cox disclosed all the particulars of the claim except the destination telephone number. However, Lau teaches in an analogous art, that a method as claimed in claim 17, wherein the destination telephone number is a landline telephone number, and the location system comprises a landline location system, whereby the landline location system may responsively determine a location corresponding to the landline telephone number and return the location to the machine as the destination position. (pg.2; 0020). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include the destination telephone number in order to provide a wireless system for locating desired destination.

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20. Regarding Claim 20, Cox disclosed all the particulars of the claim except latitude and longitude information. However, Lau teaches in an analogous art, that a method as claimed in claim 2, wherein the mobile station position is represented as latitude and longitude information, the method further comprising converting the mobile station position to a street address corresponding to the latitude and longitude. (pg.4; 0035). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include latitude and longitude information in order to provide a particular type for locating desired destination.

21. Regarding Claim 21, Cox disclosed all the particulars of the claim except latitude and longitude information. However, Lau teaches in an analogous art, that a method as claimed in claim 2, wherein the destination position is represented as latitude and longitude information, the method further comprising converting the destination position to a street address corresponding to the latitude and longitude. (pg.4; 0035). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include latitude and longitude information in order to provide a particular type for locating desired destination.

22. Regarding Claim 22, Cox disclosed all the particulars of the claim except a routing engine. However, Lau teaches in an analogous art, that a method as claimed in claim 2, wherein generating a route plan for travel from the mobile station position to the destination position comprises applying a routing engine, the routing engine receiving as input the mobile station position and the destination position and providing as output a route plan. (pg.4; 0036).

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include a routing engine in order to provide a particular type for locating desired destination.

23. Regarding Claim 23, Cox disclosed all the particulars of the claim except a routing engine. However, Lau teaches in an analogous art, that a method as claimed in claim 22, wherein applying the routing engine comprises sending a service request to a routing engine. (pg.4; 0036). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include a routing engine in order to provide a particular type for locating desired destination.

24. Regarding Claim 24, Cox disclosed all the particulars of the claim except a routing engine. However, Lau teaches in an analogous art, that a method as claimed in claim 23, wherein the routing engine comprises a routing engine selected from the group consisting of (a) MapQuest.com, (b) Mapsonus.com, and (c) Mapblast.com. (pg.4; 0036). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include a routing engine in order to provide a particular type for locating desired destination.

25. Regarding Claim 25, Cox disclosed a method as claimed in claim 22, wherein applying the routing engine comprises running a software application programmed to compute a route from a starting position to a destination position. (pg.9; 0098)

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26. Regarding Claim 26, Cox disclosed all the particulars of the claim except an IP address.

However, Lau teaches in an analogous art, that a method as claimed in claim 2, wherein conveying the route plan for receipt by a person comprises conveying the route plan to the person via an IP network connection. (pg.3; 0025) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include an IP address in order to provide a wireless system for locating desired destination.

27. Regarding Claim 27, Cox disclosed a method as claimed in claim 2, wherein conveying the route plan for receipt by a person comprises conveying the route plan to the person via a service selected from the group consisting of voice mail, e-mail and short message service. (pg.5; 0049)

28. Regarding Claim 28, Cox disclosed a method as claimed in claim 27, wherein conveying the route plan for receipt by a person is selected from the group consisting of a human reciting the route plan to the person audibly over a telecommunications connection and a machine reciting the route plan to the person audibly over a telecommunications connection. (pg.5; 0057-0058)

29. Regarding Claim 29, Cox disclosed a method as claimed in claim 27, wherein conveying the route plan to the person via short message service comprises conveying the route plan in a sequence of short text messages. (pg.5; 0049)

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30. Regarding Claim 30, Cox disclosed a method as claimed in claim 2, wherein conveying the route plan for receipt by a person comprises sending the route plan to machine for later retrieval by the person. (pg.5; 0055)

31. Regarding Claim 31, Cox disclosed a method for assisting a mobile station user to get from a current mobile station position to a destination position (abstract), the method comprising, in combination:

receiving a route planning service request and responsively initiating a route planning session; (pg.3; 0036)

generating a mobile station position inquiry, whereby the mobile station position inquiry may be forwarded to a mobile positioning system to establish the mobile station position; (pg.3; 0028)

receiving, in response to the mobile station position inquiry, an indication of the mobile station position, (pg.3; 0028)

conveying the route plan for receipt by the user, (pg.3; 0028)

whereby the route plan may assist the user to travel from the mobile station position to the destination position. (pg.3; 0028)

Cox fails to disclosed identifying a destination position corresponding to the destination telephone number. However, Lau teaches in an analogous art, that receiving a destination telephone number; initiating an inquiry to identify a destination position corresponding to the destination telephone number; generating a route plan for travel from the mobile station position to the destination position; (pg.2; 0020). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include identifying a destination position

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corresponding to the destination telephone number in order to provide a wireless system for locating desired destination.

32. Regarding Claim 32, Cox disclosed a method as claimed in claim 31, wherein conveying the route plan for receipt by the user comprises sending the route plan to a machine for later retrieval by the user. (pg.6; 0073)

33. Regarding Claim 33, Cox disclosed in a telecommunications network, a route planning application server for assisting a mobile station user to get from a current mobile station position to a destination position, the route planning application server (abstract) comprising, in combination:

a processor; (68; fig.2)

a data storage medium; (66; fig.2)

a first set of machine language instructions stored in the data storage medium and executable by the processor for receiving a route planning service request and responsively initiating a route planning session; (pg.4; 0041)

a second set of machine language instructions stored in the data storage medium and executable by the processor for providing a mobile station position inquiry and for receiving in response an indication of the mobile station position, whereby the mobile station position inquiry may be forwarded to a mobile positioning system for identification of the mobile station position; (pg.4; 0041, 0045, 0047)

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a third set of machine language instructions stored in the data storage medium and executable by the processor for receiving a destination telephone number and for responsively initiating a inquiry to identify a destination position corresponding to the destination telephone number; (pg.4; 0041, 0045, 0047)

a fourth set of machine language instructions stored in the data storage medium and executable by the processor for generating a route plan for travel from the mobile station position to the destination position; (pg.4; 0041, 0045, 0047)

a fifth set of machine language instructions stored in the data storage medium and executable by the processor for providing the route plan for receipt by the user, (pg.4; 0041, 0045, 0047) whereby the route plan may assist the user to travel from the mobile station position to the destination position. (pg.3; 0028)

34. Regarding Claim 34, Cox disclosed a method comprising:

receiving a route planning request; providing the route plan. determining a mobile station location; (pg.3; 0028)

Cox fails to disclosed the destination telephone number. However, Lau teaches in an analogous art, that receiving a destination telephone number; based on the mobile station location and the destination telephone number, establishing a route plan for travel from the mobile station location to a location corresponding to the destination telephone number; (pg.2; 0020). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include the destination telephone number in order to provide a wireless system for locating desired destination.

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cox et al. & Lau et al. further in view of Schwartz et al.

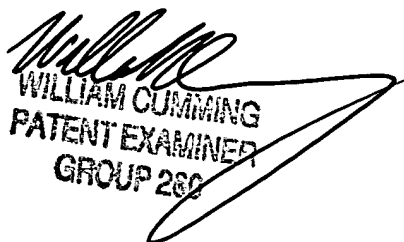
5. Regarding Claim 5, The above combination disclosed all the particulars of the claim except an IP address. However, Schwartz teaches in an analogous art, that a method as claimed in claim 4, wherein the identifying-parameter comprises an IP address. (pg.2; 0036) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include an IP address in order to provide access to the internet by two way communication in a wireless system.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sharad Rampuria whose telephone number is 703-308-4736. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thu. (8:15-5:45) alternate Fri.(8:15-4:45).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on 703-308-5318. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and 703-872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-4700.

Sharad K. Rampuria
December 29, 2003


WILLIAM CUMMING
PATENT EXAMINER
GROUP 260